

Ryan J. Cann, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 11073
CANN IP LAW PLLC
1 East Liberty Street, Suite 600
Reno, Nevada 89501
775-234-3796 Telephone
info@canniplaw.com Email
Attorney for Plaintiff

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

FEI FEI FAN,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Nevada System of Higher Education,

Defendant.

Case No.:

COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff FEI FEI FAN (“Fan”) by and through her undersigned attorney, hereby alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. For over a decade, the University of Nevada, Reno (“UNR”) has knowingly permitted and ratified senior leadership in its Mechanical Engineering (ME) department to pervasively abuse, intimidate, deter, silence, dismiss, and retaliate against foreign students and junior faculty. UNR has knowingly taken advantage of these foreign students and junior faculty vulnerabilities, including temporary legality to stay in the U.S., reliance of livelihood on student stipends, reliance of schooling and employment prospects on individual advisors or ME senior leadership, lack of knowledge of U.S. law, lack of financial independence to seek legal counsel, lack of ability to advocate for themselves, lack of English proficiency, and cultural barriers.

2. UNR has knowingly permitted its well-funded and powerful senior professors, including a serial sexual predator and violent rapist Yan Yao Jiang (“Jiang”), to turn a higher

1 education workplace into a hostile environment with underground sex slavery and flagrant involuntary
2 servitude. For years, Jiang used his power in the ME department to sexually exploit vulnerable
3 students and faculty: Jiang sexually assaulted female students without their consent and threatened to
4 sabotage students' careers if they displeased him. UNR allowed and facilitated Jiang to traffic Fan
5 from China to Reno, Nevada in 2006 and from the State of Georgia to Reno, Nevada in 2015 for
6 years-long inhuman sex slavery. UNR's continuing systemic failures ensured that Fan experienced
7 years-long workplace exploitation, was vulnerable to sex slavery and involuntary servitude, and in fact
8 did experience sex slavery and involuntary servitude.

9 3. After Fan reported the years-long sexual exploitation perpetrated by Jiang with UNR,
10 UNR failed to act. UNR intentionally made no visible progress on the Title IX investigation against
11 Jiang by willfully ignoring the overwhelming evidence and declining to interview witnesses and
12 victims. UNR took no disciplinary action to prevent Jiang from having access to female students and
13 junior faculty in a leadership position, despite knowing that Fan was sexually slaved, deterred, and
14 retaliated by Jiang. UNR knowingly benefited from its cycle of institutional betrayal by protecting its
15 own reputation and collecting money through student enrollment, sponsorships, and grants, and for
16 Jiang's accomplishments and prestige, for Jiang's recruitment and training of other students and
17 mentees.

18 4. Plaintiff, by and through her undersigned counsel, brings this civil action against UNR
19 under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act ("TVPRA"), Title IX, Title VI,
20 Nevada law, and common law.

21 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

22 5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§
23 1331 and 1343 because the statutory claims under the TVPRA, Title IX, and Title VI present a federal
24 question.

25 6. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the related state-law claims under 28
26 U.S.C. § 1367. Supplemental jurisdiction over those claims exists because they arise from the same
27 common nucleus of operative facts from which the federal claims arise.

28 7. This Court is the proper venue under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 (b) because UNR is located in
this District and because Plaintiff was located in this District during much of the events described in
this complaint and resided in this District a recent relocation, and the events giving rise to these claims
occurred in this District.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff Fei Fei Fan, 40 is a Chinese citizen. Fan became a U.S. permanent resident in 2020 May. At all times material hereto, Fan was single and had no family members in the United States.

9. From 2006 to 2008, Fan studied for her M.S. degree and worked as a graduate student employee in the ME department at UNR in Reno, Nevada on an F-1 student visa.

10. From 2015 to 2021, Fan worked as tenure-track Assistant Professor in the ME department at UNR in Reno, Nevada. Fan was on an F-1 student visa and later on an H-1B work visa until 2020 May, when Fan obtained a ten-year employment-based EB-1A visa.

11. UNR is a public educational institution located in Reno, Nevada. It is governed by Defendant, the Nevada System of Higher Education, and therefore Defendant is responsible for all actions of UNR throughout the entirety of the relevant actions detailed herein. Throughout this complaint, all references to UNR should be read as also being references to Defendant, unless otherwise stated.

12. At all times relevant to this action, UNR through the Nevada System of Higher Education has received, and continues to receive, federal funding and financial assistance within the meaning of 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a) and is otherwise subject to Title IX and Title VI.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Background: UNR knew and ratified longstanding systemic failures in its ME department.

A1. UNR prioritized financial benefits over learning and work environment.

13. UNR is Nevada's flagship public university and primary land grant research university. Like many higher education institutions, UNR relies on its faculty's accomplishments and prestige to entice student enrollment for monetary and other benefits, to obtain research funding, and to increase its reputation and standing within the academic world.

14. For over a decade, UNR created and knowingly permitted senior leadership in the ME department to establish, perpetrate, and foster a hostile learning and work environment. UNR financial benefited from this senior leadership, despite this senior leadership's continued bad actions as detailed herein, and immunized the senior faculty who sustained the financial benefits at the expense of its foreign graduate students and junior faculty.

1 15. The failure of ME senior leadership caused faculty members leave from UNR as the
2 abusive culture became unbearable. Through information and believe, by 2016, all tenured and tenure-
3 track faculty who were hired by the department from 1997 to 2012 left UNR. They either abandoned
4 their careers in academia or irrevocably derailed their career paths.

5 16. When Fan was recruited as a tenure-track Assistant Professor at UNR in 2015, the ME
6 department had only five already-tenured faculty members: three Full Professors (including the then-
7 Department Chair) and two Associate Professors. They all worked in the department for twenty years
8 or more; they were allies of one another; they were powerful and influential within UNR through a
9 sprawling professional network. These five tenured professors constituted the ME senior leadership
10 that held complete authority over the department. They evaluated, rated, and voted on the tenure-or-
not of tenure-track faculty, and had power to discipline and dismiss tenure-track faculty.

11 17. The ME senior leadership created a long-standing toxic atmosphere for graduate
12 student employees and tenure-track faculty. UNR knew and permitted the toxic atmosphere and
13 allowed tenured professors to pervasively abuse, intimidate, deter, silence, and dismiss student
14 employees and tenure-track faculty, who had vulnerabilities in legality to stay in the U.S., dependence
15 of livelihood on student stipends, reliance of schooling and employment prospects on a single advisor
16 or the ME senior leadership.

17 18. In 2016, UNR allowed one of the three Full Professors, Faramarz Gordaninejad
18 (“Gordaninejad”), to retire suddenly. Since a decade before his retirement, Gordaninejad leveraged his
19 position and power within UNR to exploit his foreign graduate students on F-1 visas, not American
20 graduate students, to provide free skilled labor at his private company for his private benefit.
21 Gordaninejad’s company was an applicant and participant in government-funded projects, in which
22 Gordaninejad served as the Industrial Principal Investigator (PI) and his postdoc students (working
23 under his powerful leadership) served as the intermediary PI for UNR. Through such “collaboration”
24 between his company and his research group at UNR, both the company and UNR received financial
25 supports from federal and state funding agencies. UNR high-level administrators knew about
26 Gordaninejad’s exploitative practices and deliberate means of obtaining funding but well enjoyed this
27 business model. For the purpose of financially benefiting from such “collaboration,” UNR, for years,
28 intentionally failed in meeting its obligation of protecting its foreign graduate students by participating
in and facilitating forced labor, labor trafficking, national origin discrimination, fraudulent
misrepresentation, wage and hour violations.

1 19. Upon information and belief, a couple of years before Gordaninejad's sudden
2 retirement, UNR received formal complaints against Gordaninejad regarding national origin
3 discrimination, gender discrimination, and retaliation on Iranian and Chinese female graduate
4 students.

5 20. Upon information and belief, UNR did not disclose the existence of a years-long Title
6 IX investigation against Gordaninejad regarding gender discrimination, race discrimination, and
7 retaliation. UNR did not disclose whether the sudden retirement was intentionally made to unilaterally
8 stop the investigation or to avoid disciplinary action.

9 21. To date, UNR still accepted donation from Gordaninejad. Every year after
10 Gordaninejad retired, the ME department officially organized academic activities among faculty and
11 students to memorize Gordaninejad's wife, indicating his influence within UNR even though he was
12 retired.

13 22. After Gordaninejad retired in 2016, the ME department then had only four tenured
14 faculty members. These four tenured faculty members constituted the ME senior leadership. From
15 2016 to 2020, seven more tenure-track Assistant Professors left the department, which is not common
16 considering the size of tenured and tenure-track faculty body in the ME department remained only
17 around a dozen.

18 23. In 2018, an ME tenure-track Assistant Professor who raised concerns on the power-
19 based toxic culture and hostile work environment within the ME department to the Dean of College of
20 Engineering, Manos Maragakis ("Maragakis"), was suddenly dismissed, almost immediately upon the
21 request of the then-Department Chair, Miles Greiner ("Greiner"), although allegations against this
22 Assistant Professor were recanted and made by no witnesses (or by witnesses under duress, upon
23 information and belief). ME tenure-track faculty then concerned about whether this dismissal related
24 to the Fourteenth Amendment's Denial of Procedural Due Process and harmful procedure violations,
25 and whether UNR, a state actor acting under color of state law, violated Title VI National Origin
26 Discrimination and the First Amendment's Deterrence and Retaliation against free speech.

27 24. Shortly after the dismissal, ME tenure-track faculty signed a petition letter and trusted
28 one of the two tenured Associated Professors in the ME Department, Eric Wang ("Wang"), to submit
the letter to UNR high-level administrators with supervisory authority. Rather than submitted the letter
as promised, Wang instead ripped off the letter, without notifying the tenure-track faculty who signed
the letter. ME senior leadership and UNR administrators with supervisory authority knew about

1 Wang's such behavior, but intentionally failed to investigate it or respond with appropriate corrective
2 action. This further institutional betrayal again deterred and silenced ME tenure-track faculty by
3 confirming that UNR ratified, facilitated, and engaged in systemic discrimination, deterrence and
4 retaliation against free speech, and hostile work environment.

5 25. UNR's high-level administrators completely knew about the ME senior leadership's
6 intentional failure to retain tenure-track faculty; however, they were complicit in this failure, as a
7 scheme, to shield UNR from legal judgment and to conceal UNR's continuation of long-range
8 unlawful conduct. Litigating against a university could end the academic careers of tenure-track
9 faculty because it could lead to a denial of tenure and grant applications, even though they might
10 temporarily get tenure-track positions in other universities. UNR and the ME senior leadership
11 knowingly took advantage that tenure-track faculty would not speak up in fear of fatal damages to
12 their careers, and thus felt immune. By means of such a scheme, UNR financially benefited from the
13 decades-long deterrent and retaliatory culture within its ME department, through protecting its own
14 reputation to entice student enrollment for monetary benefits and immunizing its well-funded senior
15 faculty for continuous grants.

16 A2. UNR failed to train and supervise students and faculty regarding unlawful abuse.

17 26. For over a decade in the ME department, the majority of graduate student employees
18 were foreign students on F-1 visas; the majority of tenure-track faculty were foreign employees on F-
19 1, H-1B, and EB-1 visas. H-1B visa holders must leave the U.S. immediately when their employment
20 ends. F-1 visa holders must leave the U.S. within 60 days after their program and employment ends.

21 27. These foreign employees were more vulnerable than their American counterparts. They
22 relied on their thesis advisors or the ME senior leadership to maintain visa status and legally stay in
23 the U.S., to maintain student stipends as the only lawful livelihood, to continue education and
24 employment. They lacked knowledge of American laws and human rights, financial independence to
25 seek legal counsel when facing legal threats from abusers, the ability to advocate for themselves,
26 English proficiency, and knowledge of American cultural practices.

27 28. Knowing these vulnerabilities, UNR never provided training to foreign graduate
28 student employees in the ME department on Title IX, Title VI, Title VII, and relevant policies to
prevent abuse and unlawful exploitation by their advisors and supervisors. UNR did not provide them
with a clear reporting channel. As a consequence, foreign graduate student employees were not aware
of their rights and how to report. When they wanted to report incidents of abuse or assault by advisors

1 and supervisors up the chain of command, but were in fear of retaliation, they did not even know the
2 existence of the Title IX office, and they often went to the Graduate School, the Office of International
3 Students and Scholars, and the Vice Provost Office to make verbal complaints, and their complaints
4 were thus not properly handled. In addition, foreign graduate student employees had more difficulties
5 than their American counterparts in identifying workplace abusive and exploitative behavior, because
6 in their own countries being verbally, physically, and sexually abused by teachers and advisors and
7 running personal errands for advisors were not uncommon and no related statutes or policies existed.
8 Further, reporting rapes, especially perpetrated by married male seniors, was extremely stigmatized
across east Asian cultures.

9 29. UNR failed to properly train and supervise its faculty on Title IX, Title VI, and Title
10 VII policies. UNR provided only superficial online training that contains animation and multiple
11 choice questions to its faculty. UNR requested its faculty to take the training every few years. The
12 training did not instill confidence in possibility that UNR would protect vulnerable victims from
13 powerful perpetrators up the chain command. The training did not instill specific knowledge of
reporting procedures that minimize deterrence and retaliation against vulnerable groups.

14 30. As a consequence of UNR's decades-long and ongoing failure in training and
15 supervision, UNR, together with its powerful and well-funded senior faculty, took advantage of
16 vulnerabilities of foreign students and tenure-track faculty to benefit itself. In particular, some faculty
17 members routinely summoned individual foreign female student employees to office after midnight
18 with the door closed; some faculty members exploited foreign students' labor for their personal profits
19 through leveraging their positions and power. UNR supervisory faculty and administrators knew that
20 its faculty mentally, emotionally, and verbally abused and illegally exploited graduate students in a
21 pathological and routine manner; however, UNR did not intervene these and similar occurrences.

22 31. UNR knew that its foreign graduate student employees and tenure-track faculty could
23 not file formal complaint to report incidents of abuse and exploitation because they either got used to
24 abuse and exploitation or feared professional retaliation and legal threats. UNR knew that foreign
25 employees had difficulty in seeking protection because they could be repatriated at any time. UNR
26 condoned and ratified a pervasively unsafe, discriminatory, and ethically compromised culture, in
which the abuse of power is normalized and accommodated.

1 A3. UNR permitted and facilitated Jiang's ventures in abusing his authority for decades.

2 32. Before Jiang came to the U.S., Jiang taught as Lecturer at Zhejiang University of
3 Technology, China, and dated female students. In 1989, Jiang developed a romantic relationship with
4 a 20-year old undergraduate student in his class and later married this student. In 1996, UNR hired
5 Jiang as tenure-track Assistant Professor in the ME department. ME administrators with supervisory
6 authority and Jiang's colleagues in the department well knew his past inappropriate and
7 unprofessional behavior. UNR failed to properly train Jiang regarding its dating violence and sexual
8 misconduct policies. Unrestrained by UNR, Jiang flaunted in front of his students about his past
"teacher-student" dating history.

9 33. From the beginning of Jiang's career at UNR, Jiang abused and manipulated his
10 graduate students and played brutal mind games in his group. Most of Jiang's graduate students were
11 foreign students from developing countries. They relied on Jiang for their visa renewals, stipends as
12 the only lawful livelihood, degrees, schooling and employment prospects. They were afraid of being
13 dismissed from the program and being terminated from stipends and visas. They were used to Jiang's
14 abuse and felt deeply that they need to please Jiang, who had intense and complete power over their
15 lives. Jiang felt entitled to take whatever he wanted from his foreign students and regarded himself as
16 a "demigod." Jiang did not allow his foreign students to express their own opinions in front of him.
17 Jiang deprecated their intellectual capabilities and brainwashed them that his mercy recruitment and
hiring brought them to the U.S. and saved them from their "destitute" or "disgraceful" families.

18 34. Jiang required them to obey his orders and furiously yelled at them for any reason and
19 no reason. Jiang compelled them to work in student office and lab at night, particularly from evening
20 to midnight and early hours, and sometimes overnight, in addition to daytime hours. Almost every
21 midnight, Jiang summoned his foreign graduate students to his office with door closed. Jiang
22 exploited them to perform labors for his personal purposes. Jiang made his students to perform
23 childcare work at the student office, to perform yard work at Jiang's house, and to drive him to and
24 from the airport at midnight, for no pay.

25 35. ME supervisory faculty, administrators, and Jiang's colleagues well knew of Jiang's
26 decades-long pattern of transportation, routine abuse, and unlawful exploitation against his foreign
27 graduate students. No one ever questioned, reported, and attempted to stop Jiang's abusive and
28 exploitative behavior. No one ever informed these foreign students of their rights to work and learn in
an environment free of discrimination, deterrence, and retaliation. UNR and the ME department

1 normalized pervasive abuse and exploitation against foreign students perpetrated by well-funded and
2 powerful professors.

3 36. Jiang had a long history of hiring children of his allies, including Wang in the ME
4 senior leadership, as research assistants in his lab, even though these children had no relevant
5 academic backgrounds. Jiang paid these children using his research grants and the department
6 funding. Through such financial benefits, Jiang further developed and strengthened a sprawling
7 personal and professional network within UNR.

8 37. Jiang targeted and recruited young Chinese women as his sex objects. Jiang hired a
9 UNR undergraduate student as a research and teaching assistant in his lab from 2007 to 2012. This
10 undergraduate was a Chinese-origin U.S. citizen. Her's father was a UNR Full Professor. Jiang, over
11 40 and married, acted as though he had a "crush" on her and pursued her. To please her, Jiang also
12 hired her brother in his lab as an assistant. Jiang frequently picked her up at her apartment for lunches
13 and dinners alone off-campus. She recounted one incident to Fan: Jiang picked her up for dinner and
14 drove her one hour to Pyramid Lake. At Pyramid Lake, Jiang sexually touched and forcibly kissed her.
15 She felt Jiang's behavior was disgusting. Her resistance to Jiang's further sexual advances made Jiang
16 really upset. Due to UNR's failure in training and protecting students, this undergraduate student did
17 not file a formal complaint on Jiang's sexual misconduct with concerns on privacy, retaliation, and
18 defamation.

19 38. In 2016, Jiang was instrumental in a discriminatory hiring practice on a tenure-track
20 Assistant Professor position. The department evaluated, interviewed two promising female candidates
21 to fill out the position, but rejected both of them. These two candidates did not need visa sponsorship
22 from UNR. Although rejected by UNR ME department, both of them got tenure-track Assistant
23 Professor positions at prestigious universities. A few months after the department rejected these two
24 candidates, the department senior leadership suddenly announced a hire of a Chinese woman for this
25 position, without interview and evaluation as the department did to the previous two candidates. It
26 turned out that Jiang facilitated this hire because he had special interest in this Chinese woman and
27 believed she could be under control due to her F-1 visa status. The majority of tenure-track Assistant
28 Professors in the department concerned this hiring practice violated UNR policies. Jiang pressured and
silenced their voices.

39. After the Chinese woman was hired, Jiang intended to cultivate her to become his ally.
Jiang required Fan to appease this Chinese woman. Jiang instructed Fan to tell this Chinese woman

1 that it was Jiang who was instrumental in hiring her and sponsoring her permanent residency
2 application. In 2018, Jiang lost sexual interest in her.

3 40. Jiang wanted young Chinese women as his students and mentees because he wanted to
4 exploit them, mostly for sex, but also for the pleasure of dominating them. Jiang demanded an intense
5 loyalty from his female students whom he treated as sex objects. From 2016 to 2020, Jiang isolated his
6 young female Chinese doctoral student from a male Chinese student in the department. Jiang dictated
7 his female student not to be close to the male student and did not allow the male student to come to
8 see her. Jiang also instructed Fan to notify Jiang if Fan saw the two students were together.

9
10 ***B. UNR enabled Jiang to slave Fan sexually and benefited from its hostile environment.***

11 *B1. 2006-2008: Fan became Jiang's sex slave due to overwhelming power imbalance.*

12 *B1.a. Jiang trafficked Fan and subjected Fan to power imbalance.*

13 41. In 2005, Jiang met his wife's friend, who was Fan's undergraduate thesis advisor at
14 Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China, regarding recruiting students from China to Jiang's group at
15 UNR. Fan's undergraduate thesis advisor convinced Fan to go to the U.S. and study under Jiang's
16 direction for a M.S. degree at UNR. As tenured Associate Professor and Graduate Program Director in
17 UNR ME Department, Jiang, in his official capacity, recruited Fan from China to the U.S.

18 42. In 2006, Fan moved to the U.S. alone and enrolled at UNR on an F-1 visa. Jiang hired
19 Fan with a stipend according to "UNR's Minimum Wages & Salaries." As Fan's advisor and
20 supervisor, Jiang had the power and authority to maintain and jeopardize Fan's visa, grades, degree,
21 schooling and employment prospects. Jiang paid Fan using federal research grants, for which Jiang
22 served as Principal Investigator. UNR charged fringe and overhead from the research grants for the
expenditure on hiring Fan. Jiang charged overload salary from the grants for training Fan.

23 43. The stipend was the only lawful income for an F-1 student and thus was Fan's entire
24 livelihood. Fan's parents lived in China and had a total family income of approximately \$300 per
25 month in 2006 and in the preceding and subsequent years. On this level of income, it was financially
26 impossible for Fan's family to financially support Fan's studies in the U.S., and so Fan was
27 completely reliant upon the stipend that was under Jiang's control.

28 44. Jiang asserted his dominance over his foreign students and required his students to
satisfy Jiang and complete Jiang's assignments, even though the assignments were labors irrelevant to

1 their academic work. Although Chinese students were acculturated to be submissive, obedient and
2 reverential to their teachers, Jiang fired and expelled at least two Chinese female students before he
3 recruited Fan. Jiang intermittently warned Fan that he would fire her and she did not need to come
4 back to the U.S. for her studies. Fan, like Jiang's other foreign students, quickly became used to
5 abusive rules in Jiang's group and feared Jiang.

6 45. Jiang manipulated Fan by furiously screaming Fan for work performance, hatefully
7 blaming students who were fired and expelled by Jiang, and frequently complaining his marital issues
8 (sexless, verbal abuse, etc.)

9 46. Jiang sexually harassed and assaulted Fan multiple times. Fan did not know how to
10 protect herself without harmful consequences because UNR failed to protect students and never
11 trained foreign students on Title IX policies and American workplace customs.

12 47. Fan did not know what recourse she had at UNR and in the U.S., Fan sought help from
13 more senior students and recounted Jiang's bizarre actions to a postdoc and a doctoral student in
14 Jiang's group. Both of them had been UNR employees for over five years. Neither of them told Fan to
15 report or reported by themselves. They either did nothing in response or taught Fan to tactfully and
16 indirectly reject and not to cross Jiang. Due to UNR's failure to train and protect foreign students, they
17 did not know that they were mandatory reporters.

18 *B1.b. Jiang forcibly raped Fan and treated Fan as a sex slave.*

19 48. One midnight in 2006 October, Fan was at work at midnight as usual. Jiang summoned
20 Fan to his office and raped Fan. Fan was 5'1" and less than 90 lb.; Jiang was 5'11" and about 150 lb.
21 Fan explicitly and verbally said to Jiang "No! No! No! ...," exerted herself against Jiang with her arms
22 and legs, and made her resistance clear with her body language and facial expressions. Jiang did not
23 stop and penetrated Fan with his penis. Jiang forcibly continued to have sex with Fan against Fan's
24 will until he ejaculated inside Fan. Jiang was 42, married; Fan was 23, single.

25 49. Right after the rape, Jiang refused to admit he raped Fan over the phone. Jiang
26 furiously berated Fan that he and his wife would file a police report against Fan on sexual harassment
27 and seductive behavior, expel Fan from UNR, and make Fan never be able to renew her visa.

28 50. The first rape set the stage for future sexual encounters. From this point forward, Jiang
raped and sexually abused Fan many times in work time, at Jiang's office and lab at UNR, around
campus in Jiang's personal vehicles, occasionally in Jiang's house and in hotel rooms. Jiang

1 demanded sex with Fan one or two times a week, and sometimes three times a day, always at his
2 initiative and insistence. Jiang's push for rush sex was all from him and about himself. Jiang always
3 ignored Fan's crying and begging to stop during sexual intercourse. Jiang insisted to have sex no
4 matter whether Fan's body was ready or not, and even when Fan begged him not to because she
5 suffered stomach pains and menstrual periods. Almost every time when Jiang started to penetrate Fan,
6 abruptly and painfully, Jiang impatiently said: "relax, open your legs, be quick, and you won't feel
7 pains."

8 51. Jiang and Fan's first oral sex was a rape, occurred in 2006 November in Jiang's
9 personal vehicle. In the incident, Fan had a period and Jiang coerced Fan into having oral sex by
10 brutally pushing Fan's head down to his penis, without asking permission, and Jiang ignored Fan
11 saying "I can't". Jiang ejaculated inside Fan's throat.

12 52. Jiang warned Fan if Fan made trouble at workplace or Jiang's house, he and his wife
13 would let police arrest Fan and leave Fan a permanent criminal record, and Fan would lose her F1 visa
14 and be deported. Jiang threatened Fan that his wife would let Jiang expel Fan from UNR if Fan told
15 others about the sexual acts, and his wife did not tolerate any plague on the virtuous reputation of their
16 family. Jiang instructed Fan to have a secret abortion by herself if she got pregnant with his child
17 because he would deny he was the father. Jiang warned Fan that Fan would be detested by her parents
18 and friends if they knew of the sexual acts and they would believe him over Fan that Fan seduced him
19 like a lunatic and then no one would marry Fan.

20 53. In 2007, UNR promoted Jiang to Full Professor. Jiang's abuse became even more
21 brazen.

22 54. In 2007, after Jiang's regular summer travel to China, Jiang returned to Reno, Nevada
23 and proceeded to infect Fan with Chlamydia.

24 55. After Fan's diagnosis, UNR Student Health Center requested Fan to provide the
25 identity of Fan's partner. Jiang was the only person who had sex with Fan. Jiang then compelled Fan
26 to lie to UNR Student Health Center by withholding his identity, so that he would not be exposed.

27 56. Jiang compelled Fan to share pills the doctor prescribed to Fan for the Chlamydia, in
28 contravention of the doctor's directive and risking Fan's gynecological health.

57. The brutal sexual intercourses caused urethritis to Fan, bruises to Fan's back and knees,
and cuts, bleeding, itching, and swollen to Fan's vagina.

1 58. Other than the stipend paid via UNR, Jiang never paid Fan for sexual services out of
2 his own pocket, or reimbursed Fan's expenses on booking hotel rooms as per his requirement. Jiang's
3 pattern of sexual abuse and emotional manipulation caused Fan to believe that if Fan withheld sex,
4 Fan would suffer physical harms and serious damage on her visa, schooling and employment
5 prospects, stipend, and M.S. degree.

6 59. While treating Fan as a sex slave, Jiang mentally manipulated Fan into completely
7 trusting him and fearing him and his wife. Jiang intermittently threatened to expel and deport Fan if
8 Fan did not entertain him sexually. Jiang brainwashed Fan that he was the only person who protected
9 her from being reported, expelled, and deported. Occasionally, Jiang showed kindness by deceiving
10 Fan that he treated Fan better than anyone else in the world and what he did was for Fan's sake. Fan
11 was severely trauma bonded with Jiang. Fan internalized Jiang's perception that Jiang was the only
12 person who accepted her dirty regardless of social stigma. Fan internalized guilt, shame, humiliation,
and fear.

13 60. When Fan hesitated to engage in sex, Jiang furiously berated Fan for being extremely
14 selfish, being ungrateful, returning kindness with ingratitude, not knowing what he did was good for
15 her, *etc.* Jiang manipulated Fan by blaming Fan for not satisfying his research and sexual demands, by
16 holding his signature for Fan's studies and requests to update her visa.

17 61. Fan had no emotional outlet and became depressed. Being trampled on human dignity
18 by Jiang, Fan was often devastated. Fan had been suffering Stockholm syndrome and post-traumatic
19 stress disorder in this abusive sexual relationship, nearly an incest relationship in Chinese traditional
cultural values and against Fan's moral views.

20 *B1.c. UNR enabled Jiang to exploit Fan for childcare labor.*

21 62. Jiang required Fan to perform childcare work for Jiang's two daughters, Emily Jiang
22 and Jenny Jiang, who were around 8 and 5 in 2006-2007, for hundreds of hours at work time in
23 student office, regardless that Fan needed to fulfill academic requirements. Jiang paid Fan nothing out
24 of his own pocket for child care. UNR never provided training or resources to foreign students to
25 prevent exploitation by their professors. UNR's failure to train and protect foreign students made it
26 impossible for Fan to realize her rights as a student and an employee at UNR.

27 63. Administrators, faculty, staff, and student employees in the ME department witnessed
28 that Fan performed childcare work for Jiang in the ME building. Due to UNR's failure in training its

1 employees and the hostile environment in the department, none of them ever questioned, reported, or
2 attempted to stop such exploitation of foreign students perpetrated by Jiang.

3 B2. 2015-2019: Jiang trafficked, sexually exploited, and abused Fan again.

4 *B2.a. Jiang intentionally enticed and recruited Fan to UNR for sex.*

5 64. In 2015, knowing Fan's trauma bonds with him due to his intentional cultivation since
6 2006, Jiang enticed Fan to apply for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position in the ME department
7 at UNR. Jiang offered to serve as Fan's reference in Fan's application for the job. Jiang deceived Fan
8 that the operation and management in the ME department was improved and UNR provided junior
9 faculty with an environment free of harassment, discrimination, and retaliation.

10 65. The other candidate for this position was also a young Chinese female, who was
11 married and did not rely on UNR for her visa. Fan was more vulnerable than this candidate and thus
12 selected as Jiang's target.

13 66. Upon knowledge and information, during the hiring process, Jiang knowingly
14 facilitated the recruitment of Fan with the intention of obtaining her sexual services for free.

15 67. The ME Department offered Fan a tenure-track Assistant Professor position, and Fan
16 accepted the offer. Jiang, on behalf of the ME Department, pushed Fan to end her student employment
17 at Georgia Tech earlier and move to Reno two weeks earlier than the start day. Fan obeyed and
18 relocated from Atlanta, Georgia, to Reno, Nevada.

19 68. Fan then started to work as tenure-track Assistant Professor in the ME department at
20 UNR on an F-1 student visa, later on an H-1B temporary worker visa. UNR was the sponsor of Fan's
21 visa. Under the H-1B requirements, if Fan became unemployed, Fan's visa would be void and Fan had
22 to leave the U.S. immediately.

23 *B2.b. Jiang forced, deceived, coerced, and exploited Fan for sex.*

24 69. Jiang was assigned as Fan's academic mentor and served on the Tenure Committee in
25 the department. Jiang had power to evaluate Fan's performance and influence Fan's employment
26 contract. For several years, Jiang was one of the four tenured faculty members within the department
27 that were eligible to vote on Fan's tenure-or-not.

28 70. Jiang reminded Fan that he persuaded the entire department, totally ten faculty
members including the Search Committee at that time, to recruit Fan. Jiang reiterated many times how

1 powerful he was to Fan's employment and tenure evaluation. Jiang cautioned Fan that the other two
2 Full Professors in the department did not want to retain Fan. Jiang cautioned Fan that Fan should be
3 grateful to him for getting the job for her and for shielding her from being terminated. Jiang routinely
4 abused Fan verbally, aiming to make Fan believe she was nothing but Jiang's sex slave and her
5 worthless life should be sacrificed anytime for Jiang and Jiang's family.

6 71. Fan and Jiang's abusive sexual acts then resumed to the 2006-2008 pattern of
7 "superior-subordinate sex." Jiang made Fan fearfully, gratefully, and sometimes tearfully, satisfy
8 Jiang in sex. The brutal sexual acts still caused urethritis to Fan, bruises to Fan's back and knees, and
9 cuts, bleeding, itching, and swollen to Fan's vagina. Jiang raped and sexually abused Fan many times
10 in Fan's apartment, occasionally in Jiang's house and in hotel rooms. Jiang demanded sex with Fan
11 three or four times a week, and sometimes three times a day, always at his initiative and insistence.
12 Jiang's push for rush sex was all from him and about himself. Jiang often exacerbated Fan's emotional
13 upset and tension, reducing her to tears. Jiang always ignored Fan's crying and begging to slow down
14 during sexual intercourse.

15 72. As in 2006-2008, Jiang leveraged his power over Fan's vulnerabilities and treated Fan
16 simply as a mute sex slave or a disposable sex tool. Jiang never offered even a pretense of respect for
17 Fan as a human being. Jiang had little communication, except harsh reprimands, with Fan when Jiang
18 performed brutal sexual acts on Fan. Jiang never promised to marry Fan, or dated Fan, invited Fan for
19 private dinners or trips, or bought Fan any gifts, as what he did to his other sex objects. No basis for
20 consent at will from Fan had ever existed.

21 73. To obtain free sexual services from Fan, Jiang repeatedly reminded Fan that no matter
22 how much academic achievements Fan could get, as long as Jiang or ME senior professors did not like
23 her, Fan's tenure application would be denied. The situation described in Jiang's reminder was
24 absolutely true. Jiang reminded Fan that he was instrumental in helping Dean Maragakis, then-Chair
25 Greiner, and other senior faculty obtain promotion, tenure, and grants. Jiang repeatedly intimidated
26 Fan that if Fan displeased Jiang, other senior faculty would consider Fan failed to maintain a good
27 relationship with her mentor and Fan's employment would be terminated. Jiang repeatedly intimidated
28 Fan that then-Chair Greiner plotted to dismiss Fan as what Greiner did to another two foreign tenure-
track assistant professors. Jiang repeated intimidated Fan that she should fear and sexually entertain
Jiang to keep her job otherwise he would made Fan fired, and then Fan would never be able to find
another tenure-track position in academia. Jiang intermittently threatened to bring a legal action on
sexual bribery against Fan and file a police report to jeopardize Fan's visa.

1 74. In the College of Engineering at UNR, the employment of a tenure-track Assistant
2 Professor highly depended on grant funding he or she secures. Fan failed to secure funding until 2019.
3 Fan was frequently reminded by the ME senior leadership and other tenure-track faculty in the
4 department on her dangerous position.

5 75. Taking all circumstances together, Fan believed that if she displeased Jiang, she would
6 be terminated imminently anytime and lose her H-1B visa that was reliant on her employment at
7 UNR.

8 *B2.c. Fan attempted to report the sexual exploitation for the first time.*

9 76. In 2019 August, Fan's decade-long depression due to the abusive sexual acts reached
10 its peak. On August 13, 2019, at work, Fan spoke to Jiang about reporting the sexual acts according to
11 UNR bylaws and disclosing conflict of interest for Fan's tenure evaluation. Jiang became enraged,
12 aggressively approached Fan, furiously yelled at Fan, raised his fist, and was about to beat Fan. The
13 then-Department Chair Greiner heard Fan's office door was heavily slammed, reported this incident as
14 Fan's unprofessional behavior to HR, and made a record in Fan's annual evaluation and fourth year
15 evaluation for tenure. Jiang then intimidated Fan and asked her to hide the commotion from the then-
16 Chair Greiner and not to expose him, risking the validity of Fan's tenure evaluation. Considering her
17 own vulnerabilities and the deterrent terminations of tenure-track faculty in the department, Fan
18 reluctantly hid Jiang's involvement and did not report the sexual acts.

19 77. Fan felt threatened by these actions and requests of Jiang, and Fan felt that her
20 professional standing and the renewal of her H-1B visa were under threat.

21 78. Knowing Fan's precarious mental health and mounting depression, Jiang did not stop
22 demanding sex from Fan against her will until the COVID-19 pandemic.

23 *B3. 2020-2021: Jiang brazenly threatened, retaliated against, and plotted to deport Fan.*

24 *B3.a. 2020: Jiang threatened Fan's physical safety and professional standing.*

25 79. In 2020 April, Fan's ten-year employment-based EB-1A visa was approved. Fan sent
26 Jiang's wife a single text message to confirm if his wife participated in Jiang's conspiracy to exploit
27 Fan sexually.

28 80. After that, Jiang and Jiang's wife outrageously confronted Fan at Fan's apartment and
office at UNR, making Fan scared for her safety.

1 81. In the following couple of months, Jiang made death threats to Fan. Jiang repeatedly
2 warned Fan that his wife wanted to kill Fan and went outside every night for hours. Jiang warned Fan
3 that his wife already hired someone to spy on and follow Fan. Fan felt she might be physically
4 attacked by Jiang and Jiang's wife sometime.

5 82. Jiang also threatened to deport Fan from the U.S. and expel Fan from UNR. Jiang told
6 Fan that he would file a police report, apply a protection order against Fan, and make a permanent
7 criminal record to jeopardize Fan's visa, and then Fan would be deported from the U.S. Jiang told to
8 Fan that his wife was about to sue Fan for sexual bribery and adultery. Jiang threatened Fan that he
9 and his wife would notify his allies, including Wang, in the ME department that Fan was an adulteress
10 and ruined Jiang's 30 years marriage, and then they would definitely deny Fan's tenure. Jiang told Fan
11 that he and his wife would ruin Fan's life, tenure, and career. Fan viewed this statement as a threat and
12 felt scared and harassed by Jiang. Jiang intimidated Fan that he would beat Fan if he saw Fan in
person.

13 83. Meanwhile, Gordaninejad, who was still influential in the ME senior leadership
14 although retired, joined Jiang to threaten and silence Fan from reporting Jiang. Gordaninejad relayed
15 the threatening message that UNR would definitely fire Fan if Fan spoke up.

16 84. To worsen Fan's mental anguish, Jiang played brutal mind games with Fan. Jiang slut
17 shamed and insulted Fan. To make Fan internalize guilt, shame, humiliation, and fear, Jiang
18 disparaged Fan that Fan was extremely selfish, was ungrateful, seduced a married teacher of her
19 father's age, hurt his virtuous family, destroyed herself by doing wrong things, was asking for being
20 killed by him, *etc.* Jiang reminded Fan that UNR would protect Jiang and he would make Fan fired
and deported if Fan reported the sexual acts to UNR.

21 85. Fan's mental and psychological health became more and more precarious. Jiang and his
22 wife caused Fan to have suicidal thoughts that were serious and disturbing for more than two years.

23 *B3.b. 2021: Jiang plotted to deport Fan from the U.S. and expel Fan from UNR.*

24 86. In 2021 February, Jiang requested a protection order against Fan after he learned of
25 Fan's Title IX complaint. Jiang falsely accused Fan of making many death threats and requested to
26 restrain Fan's access to UNR campus. Through an issued temporary *ex parte* protection order, Jiang
27 successfully restrained Fan from performing routine work and parking her vehicle on campus. Jiang
28 planned to find an opportunity to let the police arrest and deport Fan through the temporary protection
order as he plotted.

1 87. To support his allegation, Jiang fabricated WeChat messages. Jiang falsely accused Fan
2 of vandalizing his office, falsely claimed that he and Fan had a consensual affair, and falsely claimed
3 that Fan refused to sever the abusive sexual acts and threatened to tell his wife. Jiang said to the Judge
4 that his purpose was to deprive Fan's right of gun possession.

5 88. Jiang intentionally hid the abusive nature of his rapes and the "superior-subordinate"
6 sexual acts, which could never be consent, not only because Jiang's use of power and privilege
7 rendered invalid whatever consent he obtained to engage with Fan sexually, but also because Fan
8 never gave consent at will.

9 89. Although an extended protection order was denied, Jiang caused severe and
10 irretrievable damage on Fan's professional reputation, employment opportunities in academia, and
11 already precarious mental and psychological conditions.

12 90. Jiang continued his plot via other means. To ruin Fan's tenure-track employment, Jiang
13 filed a Title IX complaint against Fan with UNR, alleging that Fan threatened him to have sex with
14 her, sexually harassed and made death threats to him and his family, and vandalized his office.

15 91. To jeopardize Fan's visa and deport Fan from the U.S., Jiang filed a police report
16 against Fan, alleging that Fan made death threats to his family and vandalized his office.

17 92. Jiang and his allies spread defamatory statements about Fan at workplace among
18 faculty and students within and outside UNR. These statements included: Fan made death threats to
19 him and his family, Fan vandalized Jiang's office, Fan threatened to expose Jiang, Fan was too in love
20 with Jiang, Fan got mad when Jiang broke up with her, Fan was mentally disordered, *etc.*

21 93. Jiang's false statements actively sabotaged Fan's work environment at UNR and
22 disparaged Fan's professional reputation among fellow academics and academic institutions. Jiang's
23 statements falsely indicated that Fan committed crimes and proactively engaged in sexual misconduct.
24 Jiang's defamation ensued widespread condemnation of Fan's reputation and sabotaged Fan's
25 employment prospects in academic departments worldwide because commitment of crimes or sexual
26 misconduct is incompatible with Fan's profession.
27
28

1 ***C. UNR deliberately covered up its complicity in Jiang's abuse and its institutional corruption.***

2 ***C1. UNR refused to act on Fan's report of sexual abuse, threats, and retaliation.***

3 94. On January 01, 2021, Fan reported Jiang's sexual misconduct to the Department Chair,
4 Petros Voulgaris ("Voulgaris"). Fan was notified by the Chair that UNR Title IX Office might contact
5 Fan for an investigation.

6 95. Since Fan was not contacted by any Title IX staff, Fan then filed a formal complaint
7 against Jiang directly with Title IX Office on January 29, 2021.

8 96. In 2021 April, Fan emailed the then-Vice Provost of Faculty Affairs, Jill Heaton
9 ("Heaton"), Dean Maragakis, and Chair Voulgaris, and inquired whether she could meet an
10 administrator with supervisory authority on reporting the hostile work environment by a tenure-track
11 Assistant Professor and relevant concerns.

12 97. Then-Vice Provost Heaton, Dean Maragakis, and Chair Voulgaris denied Fan's inquiry
13 of meeting with an administrator up the chain of command. Dean Maragakis advised Fan to retain a
14 counsel for communicating with UNR Counsel.

15 98. Fan submitted overwhelming evidence on Jiang's sexual abuse, threats, defamation,
16 and retaliation, and a list of witnesses to Title IX. The evidence included Jiang's testimony under oath
17 made in Reno Justice Court, in which Jiang confessed he exploited Fan for sex since 2006 when he
18 was Fan's thesis advisor and mentor, and when he had power to vote on Fan's tenure-or-not. The
19 evidence included Jiang's text messages, in which Jiang confessed he raped Fan in his office in 2006.

20 99. UNR willfully ignored the overwhelming evidence that Jiang engaged in a pattern of
21 sex slavery, sexual abuse, threats, deterrence, and retaliation. UNR refused to interview the witnesses
22 Fan identified.

23 100. A few months later, Fan contacted the Office of Vice Provost of Faculty Affairs to
24 inquiry if she could make an appointment with an administrator or staff in the Office regarding her
25 concerns. Fan's inquiry was denied again.

26 101. UNR intentionally and willfully made no visible progress on its sham investigation
27 against Jiang until now. Knowing Jiang was a serial sexual predator, UNR continued to allow Jiang to
28 supervise and access vulnerable female students and junior faculty in a leadership position. UNR
refused to take any corrective actions or impose appropriate sanctions to Jiang, but encouraged the
acts of sex slavery and abuse of power by awarding Jiang another fully-paid sabbatical leave in China.

C2. UNR covered up for Jiang and retaliated Fan, derailing Fan's career.

102. In the only response to Fan's complaint issued on May 14, 2021, UNR stated the sexual acts between Jiang and Fan were only "alleged," ignoring the overwhelming evidence Fan submitted. Further, UNR described the sexual acts as a "romantic relationship," ignoring Fan's statements and the huge power imbalance between Jiang and Fan. UNR's position is clear: Fan was the person who should be responsible for the sexual acts; Fan posed death threats to Jiang and Jiang's family; Jiang and itself were innocent all the time.

103. By contrast, in response to Jiang's Title IX complaint against Fan, UNR affirmatively and unilaterally concluded that Fan performed "sufficiently severe, persistent" sexual harassment in a notice issued to Fan on December 10, 2021.

104. While refusing to protect Fan or take any disciplinary actions against Jiang, UNR acted against Fan immediately upon receiving Jiang's complaint, although Jiang's complaint came several months later after Fan's complaint. UNR issued a no-contact order on May 14, 2021, with an unequal clause by restraining Fan from contacting Jiang's family. UNR was aware that Jiang's wife confronted and threatened Fan and Fan had no family in the U.S.; however, UNR did not equally restrain Jiang's family from contacting Fan.

105. UNR Title IX investigator who was in charge of Jiang's complaint informed Fan that a sanction hearing on Fan's sexual misconduct was anticipated to be scheduled in 2022 May. By contrast, no hearing was anticipated or attempted to be scheduled on Jiang's misconduct alleged in Fan's complaint in the near future.

106. When UNR took no action against Jiang and was complicit in Jiang's defamation on Fan on and off campus by discrediting Fan's allegations, Fan's reputation and credibility were assailed. Fan suffered personal humiliation from workplace, especially from Jiang's allies.

107. For instance, before a committee meeting within the department in 2021 September, Fan reported Jiang's threats and raised her concerns on possible encounters and tension with Jiang to Wang, who served as a few Committee Chairs. Wang replied to Fan that he did not want to get involved in a situation between Fan and Jiang. Wang's statement indicated that it was a personal matter due to Fan's own fault, dissuading Fan from insisting to fight the longstanding hostile environment in the department.

1 108. In 2022 January, UNR imposed interim measures against Fan rooting from the ongoing
2 Title IX investigation due to Jiang's complaint regarding Fan's sexual misconduct. UNR notified the
3 federal funding agencies that funded Fan for research of the interim measures.

4 109. It took Fan years to understand the extent of sexual, psychological, and emotional
5 abuse perpetrated by Jiang and to sever her trauma bond with Jiang. Fan's academic performance and
6 career suffered due to the deterioration of her physical, mental, psychological health, and reputational
7 harm caused by the longstanding sex slavery, sexual abuse, threats, deterrence, retaliation, the hostile
8 environment. For years, Fan found no avenue to file a complaint that could not harm her employment
9 prospects and visa. UNR's cycle of institutional betrayal further harmed Fan's reputation, professional
standing, and career.

10 110. UNR refused to hold Jiang responsible for his pattern of sex slavery, sexual abuse,
11 threats, and retaliation. UNR refused to protect Fan from Jiang's further professional retaliation or
12 possible physical harm. Instead, UNR retaliated Fan by initiating a years-long process stacked against
13 Fan and making investigations and disciplinary actions in Jiang's favor. Only through Fan's own
14 recent investigation and the resulting fallout of decades of abuse within the department did Fan learn
15 of UNR's long-standing complicity in the abuse perpetrated by its senior faculty.

16 *C3. UNR financially benefited from its hostile environment that enabled Jiang's abuse.*

17 111. UNR's systemic failures created and facilitated the long-standing hostile environment
18 for vulnerable student employees and junior faculty in its ME department, in which Jiang abused his
19 power to traffic, sexually slave, threaten, deter, and retaliated against Fan. For decades, UNR failed to
20 supervise, train, correct and discipline its employees; UNR failed to create a clear and effective
21 reporting avenue that could avoid retaliation against vulnerable groups; UNR failed to stop
22 discriminatory and exploitative labor practices, including sex services and unlawful labor, and
23 facilitated continued occurrences. UNR's systemic failures were particularly acute for foreign students
and tenure-track faculty who had vulnerabilities in visa route, language, custom, and culture barrier.

24 112. UNR's entire system and the longstanding hostile work environment within the ME
25 department enabled Jiang to abuse his complete and intense power, and to traffic, sexually slave,
26 deter, and retaliate against Fan for years without official scrutiny.

27 113. UNR's business model relied on its reputation and standing within the academic world,
28 which were tied to its faculty's accomplishments and prestige, to entice student enrollment for

1 monetary benefits and to obtain external funding on research and infrastructure. Therefore, UNR
2 views its influential and powerful senior faculty as a valuable asset to its revenue.

3 114. In particular, UNR's College of Engineering made a special effort to create exchange
4 programs with Chinese universities and to entice more Chinese government-funded or self-funded
5 students to increase revenue. UNR considered senior faculty, including Jiang, who had strong ties with
6 Chinese universities would be instrumental in creating exchange programs.

7 115. UNR put its revenue above rules and actively facilitated the abuse of vulnerable
8 students and junior faculty to flourish for financial benefits. UNR charged indirect cost from the
9 research funding its senior faculty secured from federal and state government agencies and industrial
10 sponsors. UNR knowingly allowed its senior faculty to abuse and exploit vulnerable employees paid
11 by the funding, for their own benefits, including sexual demands and free labor to enrich themselves.

12 116. UNR was in complicit in concealing the deceptive practices when UNR recruited these
13 employees through its senior faculty and authorities in their official capacities. UNR failed to disclose
14 the existence of its hostile environment for vulnerable student and faculty employees to applicants.
15 UNR failed to disclose the deficiencies in its reporting systems and deficiencies in its rules regarding
16 supervision, training, and retention to applicants. UNR failed to disclose forced labor and involuntary
17 servitude performed by international students who were paid by the grants to the funding agencies.
18 UNR ran afoul of government requirements for F-1 and H-1B visas because the forced labor for its
19 senior faculty's own benefits was beyond the scope of the work sponsored by federal and state funding
20 and was unlawful.

21 117. UNR actively covered up for itself and its senior faculty so as not to disrupt its
22 reputation and funding sources. Knowing the hostile environment in its ME department, UNR
23 continued to provide no training to foreign student employees on its policies. UNR continued to
24 financially benefit from its hostile environment that accommodated Jiang's abuse by collecting money
25 through sponsorships, grants, and for Jiang's recruitment and training of other students.

26 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

27 **COUNT I**

28 **FORCED LABOR IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 1589(b), § 1595(a)**

118. Fan realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the
preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

119. Fan is authorized to bring this civil claim against the Defendant pursuant to the civil remedies provision of 18 U.S.C. § 1595(a).

120. Section 1595 provides a civil cause of action for victims of any crime under Chapter 77, Title 18 of the United States Code. 18 U.S.C. § 1595.

121. Section 1589 prohibits forced labor or services: (a) Whoever knowingly provides or obtains the labor or services of a person by any one of, or by any combination of, the following means –

(1) by means of force, threats of force, physical restraint, or threats of physical restraint to that person or another person;

(2) by means of serious harm or threats of serious harm to that person or another person

(3) by means of the abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process; or

(4) by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that, if that person did not perform such labor or services, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint,

shall be punished as provided under subsection (d).

122. Section 1589(b) provides: (b) Whoever knowingly benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture which has engaged in the providing or obtaining of labor or services by any of the means described in subsection (a), knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that the venture has engaged in the providing or obtaining of labor or services by any of such means, shall be punished as provided in subsection (d).

123. Pursuant to Section 1589(b), an entity can be liable for violation of Section 1589's prohibition on forced labor or services "simply by benefiting financially from participation in a 'venture' with the primary offender." *Bistline v. Parker*, 918 F.3d 849, 871 (10th Cir. 2019). *Gilbert v. U.S. Olympic Comm.*, 423 F. Supp. 3d 1112 (D. Colo. 2019).

124. Section 1595(a) creates liability simply for knowingly benefiting from a venture "which that person knew or should have known has engaged in an act in violation of the TVPA." The statute does not require that "whoever knowingly benefits" from a venture have knowledge shortly after the alleged abuse occurs, or even of the specific victim of the abuse. *Gilbert v. U.S. Olympic Comm.*, Civil Action No. 18-cv-00981-CMA-MEH (D. Colo. Mar. 6, 2019).

1 125. Nothing in Section 1595(a) requires the party to benefit from the forced labor or
 2 services for liability to attach and that the party need not be involved in obtaining forced labor or
 3 services to be civilly liable under the venture theory of liability. Civil liability attaches when, under
 4 proper circumstances, a party knowingly benefits from participation in a venture. The party need not
 5 be involved in obtaining forced labor or services to be civilly liable to a plaintiff claiming a TVPA
 6 violation. *Gilbert v. U.S. Olympic Comm.*, Civil Action No. 18-cv-00981-CMA-MEH (D. Colo. Mar.
 6, 2019). *Gilbert v. U.S. Olympic Comm.*, 423 F. Supp. 3d 1112 (D. Colo. 2019).

7 126. “Labor and services” in Section 1589(a) covers coerced sexual acts. *U.S. v. Kaufman*,
 8 546 F.3d 1242, 1259-63 (10th Cir. 2008).

9 127. “Serious harm” in Section 1589(c)(2) is defined as “any harm whether physical or
 10 nonphysical, including psychological, financial, or reputational harm, that is sufficiently serious, under
 11 all the surrounding circumstances, to compel a reasonable person of the same background and in the
 12 same circumstances to perform or to continue performing labor or services in order to avoid incurring
 13 that harm.”

14 128. “Abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process” in Section 1589(c)(1) is defined as
 15 “the use or threatened use of a law or legal process ... in any manner or for any purpose for which the
 16 law was not designed, in order to exert pressure on another person to cause that person to take some
 17 action or refrain from taking some action.”

18 129. “Serious harm or threats of serious harm” in Section 1589(a)(2) or (4) or “abuse of the
 19 legal process” in Section 1589(a)(3) covers threats with immigration consequences and threats of
 20 deportation. *Aragon v. Che Ku*, 277 F. Supp. 3d 1055 (D. Minn. 2017). *Ramos-Madrigal v. Mendiola*
 21 *Forestry Service, LLC*, 799 F. Supp. 2d 958 (W.D. Ark. 2011). *Bucco v. W. Iowa Tech Cmty. Coll.*,
 No. C21-4001-LTS (N.D. Iowa Mar. 1, 2022).

22 130. While the term “venture” has not been defined in the context of Section 1589(b), the
 23 First Circuit recently persuasively applied the definition from another TVPRA subsection to the forced
 24 labor context. In Section 1591(e)(6), “venture” is defined as “any group of two or more individuals
 25 associated in fact, whether or not a legal entity.” *Bistline v. Parker*, 918 F.3d 849, 871 (10th Cir.
 26 2019). *Ricchio v. McLean*, 853 F.3d 553 (1st Cir. 2017). *Gilbert v. U.S. Olympic Comm.*, 423 F. Supp.
 3d 1112 (D. Colo. 2019).

27 131. 1589(b) does not requires that the venture itself engaged in obtaining the labor or
 28 services by force. 1589(b) does not require that the defendant’s participation be an overt act in

1 furtherance of the other member's TVPA violation. *Gilbert v. U.S. Olympic Comm.*, 423 F. Supp. 3d
2 1112 (D. Colo. 2019).

3 132. First, the relationship among senior faculty, tenure-track faculty, and UNR, under the
4 circumstance of the decades-long toxic environment within the ME department, established a venture
5 under Section 1589(b).

6 133. Second, the venture engaged in obtaining Fan's labor or services in violation of TVPA;
7 but for the venture, Jiang would not have obtained – nor have been able to obtain – Fan's sexual
8 services. When Jiang obtained Fan's services, Jiang was acting as a part of the venture; that is, but for
9 the venture, Jiang could not have obtained sexual services from Fan.

10 134. Third, UNR knowingly benefited from its relationship – participation in the venture –
11 with Jiang, for enticing student enrollment, securing grants, training student employees paid by his
12 grants, and mentoring tenure-track faculty to secure grants, in his capacities, despite indications that
13 Fan was abused, raped, threatened, and retaliated.

14 135. Fourth, UNR knew or should have known and recklessly disregarded the decades-long
15 transportation, abuse, and exploitation of vulnerable employees perpetrated by its senior faculty and
16 the toxic culture in its ME department. After Fan filed a Title IX complaint in 2021 January, UNR
17 knew or recklessly disregarded that Jiang had obtained sexual services of Fan by means of serious
18 harm or threats of serious harm, but failed to take proper steps to implement training and other
19 preventative measures.

20 136. The argument that UNR may not have known about Jiang's sex slavery of Fan until
21 long after it had ceased does not protect UNR from the reach of the TVPA. *Gilbert v. U.S. Olympic*
22 *Comm.*, Civil Action No. 18-cv-00981-CMA-MEH (D. Colo. Mar. 6, 2019).

23 137. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of UNR detailed in this complaint, Fan
24 has suffered severe physical, mental, emotional, financial, reputational, and professional harm, and the
25 harm continues.

26 138. Fan has suffered, and continues to suffer, damages in an amount to be proven at trial,
27 including attorney's fees, injunctive relief, and other relief that the Court may deem proper.
28

COUNT II

TRAFFICKING WITH RESPECT TO FORCED LABOR IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 1590(a),
§ 1595(a)

139. Fan realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

140. Fan is authorized to bring this civil claim against the Defendant pursuant to the civil remedies provision of 18 U.S.C. § 1595(a). Section 1595(a) includes venture liability for an entity who knowingly benefits from participation in a venture engaged in a TVPA violation.

141. The TVPA imposes Section 1595(a)'s venture liability for trafficking, which is separate and distinct from liability for forced labor or services. *Baxla v. Chaudhri*, 225 F. Supp. 3d 588, 593 (E.D. Va. 2016). *Gilbert v. U.S. Olympic Comm.*, 423 F. Supp. 3d 1112 (D. Colo. 2019). Section 1590 prohibits trafficking with respect to forced labor: Whoever knowingly recruits, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains by any means, any person for labor or services in violation of this chapter shall be punished.

142. "Labor and services" in Section 1590(a) covers coerced sexual acts. *U.S. v. Kaufman*, 546 F.3d 1242, 1259-63 (10th Cir. 2008).

143. While the term "venture" has not been defined in the context of Section 1589(b), the first Circuit recently persuasively applied the definition from another TVPRA subsection to the forced labor context. In Section 1591(e)(6), "venture" is defined as "any group of two or more individuals associated in fact, whether or not a legal entity." *Bistline v. Parker*, 918 F.3d 849, 871 (10th Cir. 2019). *Ricchio v. McLean*, 853 F.3d 553 (1st Cir. 2017). *Gilbert v. U.S. Olympic Comm.*, 423 F. Supp. 3d 1112 (D. Colo. 2019).

144. UNR, through its faculty and authorities in their official capacities knowingly subjected young foreign female employees, including Fan, to trafficking by recruiting them to its campus with the promise of employment opportunities and visas. UNR's efforts in this regard are an affirmative and deliberate means of obtaining funding for itself.

145. UNR is liable under Section 1595(a)'s the venture theory. UNR knew or should have known that Fan had been recruited, transported, and obtained for forced sexual labor or services. UNR knowingly benefited, financially, from participation in a venture with Jiang, who UNR knew or should have known had engaged in an act in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1590(a) and 1595(a) by transporting

1 Fan for her sexual labor or services. The venture, which enabled Jiang to obtain Fan's sexual labor or
 2 services, was UNR's relationship with Jiang under the decades-long toxic environment in its ME
 3 department. UNR benefited from the venture by collecting money through tuition, sponsorships,
 4 grants, and for Jiang's transportation, recruitment, and training of students, for Jiang's mentoring of
 5 tenure-track faculty to secure grants.

6 146. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of UNR detailed in this complaint, Fan
 7 has suffered severe physical, mental, emotional, financial, reputational, and professional harm, and the
 8 harm continues.

9 147. Fan has suffered, and continues to suffer, damages in an amount to be proven at trial,
 10 including attorney's fees, injunctive relief, and other relief that the Court may deem proper.

11 COUNT III

12 SEX TRAFFICKING IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 1591(a), § 1595(a)

13 148. Fan realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the
 14 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

15 149. Fan is authorized to bring this civil claim against the Defendant pursuant to the civil
 16 remedies provision of 18 U.S.C. § 1595(a).

17 150. Section 1591 provides as follows: (a) Whoever knowingly –

18 (1) in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, or within the special maritime and
 19 territorial jurisdiction of the United States, recruits, entices, harbors, transports,
 20 provides, obtains, advertises, maintains, patronizes, or solicits by any means of a
 21 person; or

22 (2) benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a
 23 venture which has engaged in an act described in violation of paragraph (1), knowing,
 24 or, except where the act constituting the violation of paragraph (1) is advertising, in
 25 reckless disregard of the fact, that means of force, threats of force, fraud, coercion
 26 described in subsection (e)(2), or any combination of such means will be used to cause
 27 the person to engage in a commercial sex act, ... , shall be punished as provided in
 28 subsection (b).

1 151. “Commercial sex act” is defined in Section 1591(e)(3) as “any sex act, on account of
2 which anything of value is given to or received by any person.”

3 152. “Venture” is defined in Section 1591(e)(6) as “any group of two or more individuals
4 associated in fact, whether or not a legal entity.”

5 153. “Interstate commerce” includes individual instances of conduct with only a *de minimis*
6 effect on interstate commerce so long as the class of activity regulated is economic or commercial in
7 nature. The conduct need only cross state lines or be an act or transaction that is economic in nature
8 that affects the flow of money in the stream of commerce to any degree. *United States v. Walls*, 784
9 F.3d 543 (9th Cir. 2015).

10 154. “Anything of value” encompasses more than simply monetary exchanges. *Noble v.*
11 *Weinstein*, 335 F. Supp. 3d 504 (S.D.N.Y. 2018).

12 155. Section 1595(a), by its terms, provides a civil remedy to a victim of, *inter alia*, sex
13 trafficking. The victim may bring a civil action to recover damages and attorney’s fees from “whoever
14 knowingly benefits ... from participation in a venture what that person knew or should have known
has engaged in a sex trafficking venture.

15 156. The phrase “knew or should have known” echoes common language used in describing
16 an objective standard of negligence. The “should have known” language in the civil liability provision
17 adds a constructive knowledge alternative to the existing actual knowledge standard. All Congress
18 requires a victim to plead is knowingly benefited from participating in a venture which it should have
19 known engaged in her trafficking. *M.A. v. Wyndham Hotels & Resorts, Inc.*, 425 F. Supp. 3d 959 (S.D.
20 Ohio 2019). *A.B. v. Marriott Int’l, Inc.*, 455 F. Supp. 3d 171 (E.D. Pa. 2020). *A.B. v. Marriott Int’l,*
21 *Inc.*, CIVIL ACTION No. 19-5770 (E.D. Pa. July 6, 2020).

22 157. “Participation in a venture” did not require the defendant to have directly participated
23 in the sex trafficking. The civil context focuses on whether the business should have known of the
conduct. *A.B. v. Marriott Int’l, Inc.*, 455 F. Supp. 3d 171 (E.D. Pa. 2020).

24 158. Section 1595(a) does not require that “whoever knowingly benefits” from a venture
25 have knowledge shortly after the alleged abuse occurs, or even of the specific victim of the abuse.
26 *Gilbert v. U.S. Olympic Comm.*, Civil Action No. 18-cv-00981-CMA-MEH (D. Colo. Mar. 6, 2019).

1 159. The “overt act” and “sex trafficking venture” requirements apply when establishing
2 criminal liability under section 1591 of the Act but do not govern civil claims brought under section
3 1595. *A.B. v. Marriott Int’l, Inc.*, CIVIL ACTION No. 19-5770 (E.D. Pa. July 6, 2020).

4 160. First, UNR participated in a venture. The venture was its symbiotic relationship with
5 Jiang under the toxic environment within the ME department. For over a decade, UNR facilitated the
6 toxic environment in its ME department and the failures of ME senior leadership. UNR affirmatively
7 enabled and concealed Jiang’s predatory behaviors toward and sexual relationships with vulnerable
8 students and mentees, as a means of keeping him productive in obtaining funding and other
accomplishments. This venture enabled Jiang to traffic and sexually slave Fan.

9 161. Second, UNR knowingly benefited financially from the venture. UNR financially
10 benefited from the toxic environment in the ME department and the ME senior leadership, by enticing
11 student enrollment, obtaining sponsorships and grants, recruiting and training foreign employees and
12 charging indirect cost through its powerful and influential senior faculty. Even after Fan reported
13 Jiang’s abuse, UNR covered up its complicity in Jiang’s trafficking and sex slavery and its systemic
14 failures in many aspects so as not to disrupt its ongoing reputation and funding sources.

15 162. Third, UNR knew, or at the very least should have known, of the trafficking
16 perpetrated by its senior faculty, including Jiang. For over a decade, UNR ignored the abuse and
17 exploitation perpetrated by its ME senior faculty, including Jiang; UNR intentionally failed, and/or
18 refused, to provide foreign employees with a clear and safe reporting revenue, although UNR
19 completely understood the vulnerabilities of foreign employees; UNR covered up the abuse and
20 exploitation perpetrated by its powerful and influential senior faculty and performed sham
21 investigations to protect itself when UNR received formal complaints and could not ignore the proof
22 anymore; UNR deterred, retaliated, and dismissed vulnerable foreign employees who spoke up; UNR
23 consistently refused and failed to implement proper staff training and take adequate measures to
prevent or not to profit from sex trafficking of foreign employees.

24 163. The argument that UNR may not have known about Jiang’s sex trafficking of Fan until
25 long after it had ceased does not protect UNR from the reach of the TVPA. *Nunag-Tanedo v. E. Baton*
26 *Rouge Parish Sch. Bd.*, 711 F.3d 1136 (9th Cir. 2013). (See *Nunag-Tanedo*, 790 F. Supp. 2D at 1147).
27 *Gilbert v. U.S. Olympic Comm.*, Civil Action No. 18-cv-00981-CMA-MEH (D. Colo. Mar. 6, 2019).
28

164. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of UNR detailed in this complaint, Fan has suffered severe physical, mental, emotional, financial, reputational, and professional harm, and the harm continues.

165. Fan has suffered, and continues to suffer, damages in an amount to be proven at trial, including attorney's fees, injunctive relief, and other relief that the Court may deem proper.

COUNT IV

DELIBERATE INDIFFERENCE IN VIOLATION OF TITLE IX 20 U.S.C. § 1681

166. Fan realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

167. Fan alleges violations of Title IX against UNR due to its deliberate indifference to gender discrimination, hostile work environment, and retaliation.

168. UNR has subjected Fan, through deliberate indifference, to discrimination based on her gender, visa status, and national origin, including sex slavery, deterrence, retaliation, and a hostile environment that was sufficiently severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive to interfere with her life. The consequences have been devastating for Fan: Jiang and his enabler, UNR, destroyed Fan's professional standing, employment opportunities, and career. UNR deprived Fan of a safe workplace and deprived Fan of the benefits of her employment contracts. Relevant UNR actions include, but are not limited to:

a. UNR's decades-long deliberate indifference to the complaints on the toxic environment and the abusive culture not only enabled hostile environment, but also enabled deterrence and retaliation by the powerful and influential senior faculty. For over a decade, UNR maintained a culture within its ME department in which the abuse of power and authorization was normalized and accommodated.

b. For over a decade, UNR did not take measures to protect foreign students or employees from unlawful labor exploitation, sex slavery, deterrence, and retaliation on their professional standing, schooling and employment prospects, visa status, and physical safety. Instead, UNR had a regular practice of discrediting, retaliating, and dismissing foreign employees who raised concerns about its abusive and hostile environment. This environment made Fan afraid to disclose the abuse until her EB-1A

1 visa was approved. UNR's retaliatory actions dissuaded Fan from reporting the abuse
2 until Fan's tenure was recommended to the Board of Regents.

3 c. Since 2006, Jiang, in his official capacity, raped, sexually slaved, threatened,
4 deterred, and retaliated against Fan, which created a hostile environment. In 2020, after
5 Jiang learned that Fan disclosed the sexual acts, Jiang plotted to deport Fan from the
6 U.S. and expel Fan from UNR and academia.

7 d. In 2021, UNR faculty and administrators with supervisory authority ignored Fan's
8 requests on inquiring about the relevant issues and concerns regarding Jiang's sex
9 slavery and retaliation, and the implications on Fan's employment status, but instead
10 advised Fan to retain a legal counsel for communicating with the UNR counsel.

11 e. After Fan filed formal Title IX complaints starting in 2021 January, UNR
12 intentionally discredited Fan and disparaged Fan's professional standing and reputation
13 by imposing interim measures that were unfair and unresponsive to Fan.

14 f. UNR intentionally dragged the investigation process out and never made visible
15 progress in its sham investigation of Jiang's sexual abuse, defamation, deterrence, and
16 retaliation, even though UNR had Jiang's own testimony under oath that he had sexual
17 acts with Fan when he was Fan advisor and mentor and when he had power and
18 authority to vote on Fan's promotion to a tenure position.

19 g. After Fan filed formal complaints, UNR took no apparent steps to stop powerful and
20 influential perpetrators, including Jiang, from following through on their abuse, threats,
21 and retaliation, or targeting vulnerable students and faculty.

22 169. Instead of stopping discrimination and the abusive and hostile environment, UNR
23 perpetrated it and exacerbated the original harm, subjecting Fan to additional trauma and left Fan more
24 vulnerable to retaliation at the hands of Jiang and his allies.

25 170. UNR's deliberate indifference has harmed and continues to harm Fan. UNR's failures
26 to prevent and redress Jiang's abuse and retaliation have profoundly ruined Fan's professional
27 standing, career prospects, future employment opportunities. UNR facilitated Jiang to force Fan to
28 leave academia, derailing Fan's academic trajectory and wasting years of Fan's life and dedicated
work. As a result of the abuse she endured at UNR, Fan suffered severe physical, mental, emotional,

1 financial, reputational, and professional harm, which are ongoing and will continue for the foreseeable
2 future.

3 171. Because of the continuous nature of UNR's unlawful conduct, Fan is entitled to the
4 application of the continuing violation doctrine to the unlawful acts alleged herein.

5 172. Because a reasonable person in Fan's position would have first discovered that UNR's
6 unlawful practices and handling of prior complaints against senior faculty in the ME department were
7 the probable cause of her injury within the applicable limitations period, Fan is entitled to the
8 application of the discovery rule to the unlawful acts alleged herein.

9 173. Because Jiang, in his official capacity, and Gordaninejad, retired but still influential,
10 threatened Fan's physical safety, visa status, employment, and career if Fan spoke out about Jiang's
11 misconduct, because Jiang plotted to deport Fan from the U.S. and dismiss Fan from UNR, because
12 UNR ratified those threats by failing to act on the threats and ignoring Fan's requests to report to
13 administrators up the chain of command, and because those threats induced Fan to keep silent about
14 Jiang's misconduct until 2021 January, equity estops UNR from relying on the statute of limitations.

15 174. Accrual under federal common law occurs and the prescriptive period begins to run the
16 moment a plaintiff becomes aware that he/she has suffered an injury. *McDonough v. Smith*, 139 S. Ct.
17 2149, 2155 (2019). A plaintiff's awareness encompasses two elements: (1) The existence of the injury;
18 and (2) causation, that is, the connection between the injury and the defendant's actions. *Piotrowski v.*
19 *City of Houston*, 237 F.3d 567, 576 (5th Cir. 2001). Thus, a plaintiff needs to have an awareness of the
20 facts that would ultimately support the claim.

21 175. Only through Fan's own recent investigation and the resulting fallout of UNR's
22 longstanding complicity with the ME senior leadership, was Fan able to know that (1) UNR was
23 deliberately indifferent to the discrimination, hostile work environment, deterrence, and retaliation;
24 and (2) that there was a direct causal connection between UNR's continued failures to act and the
25 discrimination, hostile work environment, and retaliation Fan experienced.

26 176. Fan is entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available for violations of Title IX,
27 including compensatory damages, injunctive relief, attorney's fees and costs, and other appropriate
28 relief.

177. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of UNR detailed in this complaint, Fan has suffered severe physical, mental, emotional, financial, reputational, and professional harm, and the harm continues.

178. Fan has suffered, and continues to suffer, damages in an amount to be proven at trial, including attorney's fees, injunctive relief, and other relief that the Court may deem proper.

COUNT V

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT IN VIOLATION OF TITLE IX 20 U.S.C. § 1681

179. Fan realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

180. Fan alleges violations of Title IX against UNR due to its hostile work environment.

181. UNR has subjected Fan to a hostile work environment, in which UNR cultivated, ratified, perpetuated and/or engaged in discrimination based on her gender, visa status, and national origin, sex slavery, deterrence, and retaliation against Fan. The hostile environment was sufficiently severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive to interfere with Fan's life and to cause actual harm to Fan. UNR failed and refused to take remedial actions. The consequences have been devastating to Fan: Jiang and his enabler, UNR, destroyed Fan's professional standing, career, and future employment opportunities in academia. UNR deprived her of a normal workplace and the benefits of her employment contracts. Relevant actions include, but are not limited to:

a. UNR's decades-long deliberate indifference to the complaints on the toxic environment and abusive culture not only enabled hostile environment, but also enabled retaliation by the powerful and influential senior faculty. For over a decade, UNR maintained a culture within its ME department in which the abuse of power was normalized and accommodated.

b. For over a decade, UNR did not take measures to protect foreign students or employees from unlawful labor exploitation, sex slavery, deterrence, and retaliation on their professional standing, schooling and employment prospects, visa status, and physical safety. Instead, UNR had a regular practice of discrediting, retaliating, and dismissing foreign employees who raised concerns about its abusive and hostile environment. This environment made Fan afraid to disclose the abuse until her EB-1A

1 visa was approved. UNR's retaliatory actions dissuaded Fan from reporting the abuse
2 until Fan's tenure was recommended to the Board of Regents.

3 c. Since 2006, Jiang, in his official capacity, raped, sexually slaved, threatened,
4 deterred, and retaliated against Fan, which created a hostile environment. In 2020, after
5 Jiang learned that Fan disclosed the sexual acts, Jiang plotted to deport Fan from the
6 U.S. and expel Fan from UNR and academia.

7 d. After Fan filed formal Title IX complaints since 2021 January, UNR intentionally
8 discredited Fan and disparaged Fan's professional standing and reputation by imposing
9 interim measures that stacked against Fan.

10 e. UNR intentionally dragged the investigation process out and never made visible
11 progress in its sham investigation of Jiang's sexual misconduct, defamation, deterrence,
12 and retaliation, even though UNR had Jiang's own testimony under oath that he had
13 sexual acts with Fan when he was Fan advisor and mentor and when he had authority to
14 evaluate and vote on Fan's tenure-or-not.

15 f. After Fan filed formal complaints, UNR took no apparent steps to stop powerful and
16 influential perpetrators, including Jiang, from following through on their abuse, threats,
17 and retaliation, or targeting vulnerable students and faculty.

18 182. Instead of stopping the hostile environment, UNR perpetrated it and exacerbated the
19 original harm, subjecting Fan to additional trauma and left Fan more vulnerable to retaliation at the
20 hands of Jiang and his allies.

21 183. UNR's long-standing failures in many aspects created a hostile environment for Fan
22 and has harmed and continues to harm Fan. UNR's failures to prevent and redress Jiang's abuse and
23 retaliation have profoundly ruined Fan's professional standing, career prospects, and future
24 employment opportunities. UNR facilitated Jiang to force Fan to leave academia, derailing Fan's
25 academic trajectory and wasting years of Fan's life and dedicated work. As a result of the abuse she
26 endured at UNR, Fan suffered severe physical, mental, emotional, financial, reputational, and
27 professional harm, which will continue for the foreseeable future.

28 184. Because of the continuous nature of UNR's unlawful conduct, Fan is entitled to the
application of the continuing violation doctrine to the unlawful acts alleged herein.

1 185. Because a reasonable person in Fan's position would have first discovered that UNR's
2 unlawful practices and handling of prior complaints against senior faculty in the ME department were
3 the probable cause of her injury within the applicable limitations period, Fan is entitled to the
4 application of the discovery rule to the unlawful acts alleged herein.

5 186. Because Jiang, in his official capacity, and Gordaninejad, retired but still influential,
6 threatened Fan's physical safety, visa status, employment, and career if Fan spoke out about Jiang's
7 misconduct, because Jiang plotted to deport Fan from the U.S. and dismiss Fan from UNR, because
8 UNR ratified those threats by failing to act on the threats and ignoring Fan's requests to report to
9 administrators up the chain of command, and because those threats induced Fan to keep silent about
10 Jiang's misconduct until 2021 January, equity estops UNR from relying on the statute of limitations.

11 187. Accrual under federal common law occurs and the prescriptive period begins to run the
12 moment a plaintiff becomes aware that he/she has suffered an injury. *McDonough v. Smith*, 139 S. Ct.
13 2149, 2155 (2019). A plaintiff's awareness encompasses two elements: (1) The existence of the injury;
14 and (2) causation, that is, the connection between the injury and the defendant's actions. *Piotrowski v.*
15 *City of Houston*, 237 F.3d 567, 576 (5th Cir. 2001). Thus, a plaintiff needs to have an awareness of the
16 facts that would ultimately support the claim.

17 188. Only through Fan's own recent investigation and the resulting fallout of UNR's
18 longstanding complicity with the ME senior leadership, was Fan able to know that (1) UNR created,
19 ratified, and/or engaged in the discrimination, hostile work environment, deterrence, and retaliation;
20 and (2) that there was a direct causal connection between UNR's continued failures to act and the
21 discrimination, hostile work environment, deterrence, and retaliation Fan experienced.

22 189. Fan is entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available for violations of Title IX,
23 including compensatory damages, injunctive relief, attorney's fees and costs, and other appropriate
24 relief.

25 190. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of UNR detailed in this complaint, Fan has
26 suffered severe physical, mental, emotional, financial, reputational, and professional harm, and the
27 harm continues.

28 191. Fan has suffered, and continues to suffer, damages in an amount to be proven at trial,
including attorney's fees, injunctive relief, and other relief that the Court may deem proper.

COUNT VI

GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF TITLE IX 20 U.S.C. § 1681

192. Fan realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

193. Fan alleges violations of Title IX against UNR due to its gender discrimination, hostile work environment, and retaliation.

194. UNR has subjected Fan to gender discrimination that was sufficiently severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive to interfere with her life. The consequences have been devastating: Jiang and his enabler, UNR, destroyed her professional standing, future employment opportunities, and career. UNR deprived her of a normal work environment and the benefits of her employment contracts. Relevant actions include, but are not limited to:

a. UNR's decades-long deliberate indifference to the complaints on the toxic environment and abusive culture not only enabled the hostile environment within its ME department, but also enabled retaliation by the powerful and influential senior faculty. For over a decade, UNR maintained a toxic culture within its ME department, in which the abuse of power was normalized and accommodated.

b. For over a decade, UNR did not take measures to protect foreign students or employees from unlawful labor exploitation, sex slavery, deterrence, and retaliation on their professional standing, schooling and employment prospects, visa status, and physical safety. Instead, UNR had a regular practice of discrediting, retaliating, and dismissing foreign employees who raised concerns about its abusive and hostile environment. This environment made Fan afraid to disclose the abuse until her EB-1A visa was approved. UNR's retaliatory actions dissuaded Fan from reporting the abuse until Fan's tenure was recommended to the Board of Regents.

c. Since 2006, Jiang, in his official capacity, raped, sexually slaved, threatened, and retaliated against Fan based on Fan's gender, creating a hostile environment for Fan. In 2020, after Jiang learned that Fan disclosed the sexual acts, Jiang plotted to deport Fan from the U.S. and expel Fan from UNR and academia.

1 d. After Fan filed formal Title IX complaints since 2021 January, UNR intentionally
2 discredited Fan and disparaged Fan's professional standing and reputation by imposing
3 interim measures that stacked against Fan.

4 e. UNR intentionally dragged the investigation process out and never made visible
5 progress in its sham investigation of Jiang's sexual misconduct, defamation, deterrence,
6 and retaliation, even though UNR had Jiang's own testimony under oath that he had
7 sexual acts with Fan when he was Fan's advisor and mentor and had an authority to
8 vote on Fan's tenure-or-not.

9 f. After Fan filed formal complaints, UNR took no apparent steps to stop powerful and
10 influential perpetrators, including Jiang, from following through on their abuse, threats,
11 and retaliation, or targeting vulnerable students and faculty.

12 195. Instead of stopping discrimination and the abusive and hostile environment, UNR
13 perpetrated it and exacerbated the original harm, subjecting Fan to additional trauma and left Fan more
14 vulnerable to retaliation at the hands of Jiang and his allies.

15 196. UNR's long-standing failures in many aspects created a hostile environment for Fan
16 and has harmed and continues to harm Fan. UNR's failures to prevent and redress Jiang's abuse and
17 retaliation have profoundly ruined Fan's career prospects and future employment opportunities in
18 academia. UNR facilitated Jiang to force Fan to leave academia, derailing Fan's academic trajectory
19 and wasting years of Fan's life and dedicated work. As a result of the abuse she endured at UNR, Fan
20 suffered severe physical, mental, emotional, financial, reputational, and professional harm, which will
21 continue for the foreseeable future.

22 197. Because of the continuous nature of UNR's unlawful conduct, Fan is entitled to the
23 application of the continuing violation doctrine to the unlawful acts alleged herein.

24 198. Because a reasonable person in Fan's position would have first discovered that UNR's
25 unlawful practices and handling of prior complaints against senior faculty in the ME department were
26 the probable cause of her injury within the applicable limitations period, Fan is entitled to the
27 application of the discovery rule to the unlawful acts alleged herein.

28 199. Because Jiang, in his official capacity, and Gordaninejad, retired but still influential,
threatened Fan's physical safety, visa status, employment, and career if Fan spoke out about Jiang's
misconduct, because Jiang plotted to deport Fan from the U.S. and dismiss Fan from UNR, because

1 UNR ratified those threats by failing to act on the threats and ignoring Fan's requests to report her
2 concerns to administrators up the chain of command, and because those threats induced Fan to keep
3 silent about Jiang's misconduct until 2021 January, equity estops UNR from relying on the statute of
4 limitations.

5 200. Accrual under federal common law occurs and the prescriptive period begins to run the
6 moment a plaintiff becomes aware that he/she has suffered an injury. *McDonough v. Smith*, 139 S. Ct.
7 2149, 2155 (2019). A plaintiff's awareness encompasses two elements: (1) The existence of the injury;
8 and (2) causation, that is, the connection between the injury and the defendant's actions. *Piotrowski v.*
9 *City of Houston*, 237 F.3d 567, 576 (5th Cir. 2001). Thus, a plaintiff needs to have an awareness of the
10 facts that would ultimately support the claim.

11 201. Only through Fan's own recent investigation and the resulting fallout of UNR's
12 longstanding complicity with the ME senior leadership, was Fan able to know that (1) UNR created,
13 ratified, and/or engaged in the discrimination, hostile work environment, deterrence, and retaliation;
14 and (2) that there was a direct causal connection between UNR's continued failures to act and the
15 discrimination, hostile work environment, deterrence, and retaliation Fan experienced.

16 202. Fan is entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available for violations of Title IX,
17 including compensatory damages, injunctive relief, attorney's fees and costs, and other appropriate
18 relief.

19 203. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of UNR detailed in this complaint, Fan has
20 suffered severe physical, mental, emotional, financial, reputational, and professional harm, and the
21 harm continues.

22 204. Fan has suffered, and continues to suffer, damages in an amount to be proven at trial,
23 including attorney's fees, injunctive relief, and other relief that the Court may deem proper.

24 COUNT VII

25 RETALIATION IN VIOLATION OF TITLE IX 20 U.S.C. § 1681

26 205. Fan realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the
27 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

28 206. Fan alleges violations of Title IX against UNR due to its retaliation, in addition to
deliberate indifference, discrimination, and hostile work environment.

1 207. UNR has subjected Fan to retaliation that was sufficiently severe, pervasive, and
2 objectively offensive to interfere with her life. The consequences have been devastating: Jiang and his
3 enabler, UNR, destroyed her professional standing, future employment opportunities, and career. UNR
4 deprived her of a normal work environment and the benefits of her employment contracts. Relevant
5 actions include, but are not limited to:

6 a. In 2020, after Jiang learned that Fan disclosed the sexual acts, Jiang plotted to deport
7 Fan from the U.S. and expel Fan from UNR and academia.

8 b. After Fan filed formal Title IX complaints in 2021 January, UNR intentionally
9 discredited Fan and disparaged Fan's professional standing and reputation by imposing
10 interim measures that stacked against Fan.

11 c. UNR intentionally dragged the investigation process out and never made visible
12 progress in its sham investigation of Jiang's sexual abuse, defamation, deterrence, and
13 retaliation, even though UNR had Jiang's own testimony under oath that he had sexual
14 acts with Fan when he was Fan's advisor and mentor, and served on the tenure
15 committee that evaluated and voted on Fan's tenure-or-not.

16 d. After Fan filed formal complaints, UNR took no apparent steps to stop powerful and
17 influential perpetrators, including Jiang, from following through on their abuse, threats,
18 and retaliation, or targeting vulnerable students and faculty.

19 208. Even before Jiang and his allies took retaliatory actions, UNR's senior faculty and
20 administrators with supervisory authority to implement corrective measures knew the longstanding
21 abusive culture within the ME department. UNR also knew that its policies, customs, and practices
22 unreasonably exposed foreign employees to retaliation. UNR was further aware that the deterrence
23 and retaliation perpetrated by powerful and influential senior faculty continued to chill vulnerable
24 employees' opposition to the abusive culture and the hostile environment within the ME department.
25 However, UNR's retaliatory actions dissuaded foreign employees, including Fan, from making or
26 supporting formal complaints, leaving Fan even more vulnerable.

27 209. Instead of stopping discrimination and the hostile environment, UNR retaliated Fan,
28 like what it did to other foreign employees, to protect its own reputation, monetary and other benefits,
subjecting Fan to additional trauma.

1 210. UNR's longstanding failures in many aspects created a hostile environment for Fan and
2 has harmed and continues to harm Fan. UNR's failures to prevent and redress Jiang's abuse and
3 retaliation have profoundly ruined Fan's professional standing, career prospects, and future
4 employment opportunities. UNR facilitated Jiang to force Fan to leave academia, derailing Fan's
5 academic trajectory and wasting years of Fan's life and dedicated work. As a result of the abuse she
6 endured at UNR, Fan suffered severe physical, mental, emotional, financial, reputational, and
7 professional harm, which will continue for the foreseeable future.

8 211. Because of the continuous nature of UNR's unlawful conduct, Fan is entitled to the
9 application of the continuing violation doctrine to the unlawful acts alleged herein.

10 212. Because a reasonable person in Fan's position would have first discovered that UNR's
11 unlawful practices and handling of prior complaints against senior faculty in the ME department were
12 the probable cause of her injury within the applicable limitations period, Fan is entitled to the
13 application of the discovery rule to the unlawful acts alleged herein.

14 213. Because Jiang, in his official capacity, and Gordaninejad, retired but still influential,
15 threatened Fan's physical safety, visa status, employment, and career if Fan spoke out about Jiang's
16 misconduct, because Jiang plotted to deport Fan from the U.S. and dismiss Fan from UNR, because
17 UNR ratified those threats by failing to act on the threats and ignoring Fan's requests to report to
18 administrators up the chain of command, and because those threats induced Fan to keep silent about
19 Jiang's misconduct until 2021 January, equity estops UNR from relying on the statute of limitations.

20 214. Accrual under federal common law occurs and the prescriptive period begins to run the
21 moment a plaintiff becomes aware that he/she has suffered an injury. *McDonough v. Smith*, 139 S. Ct.
22 2149, 2155 (2019). A plaintiff's awareness encompasses two elements: (1) The existence of the injury;
23 and (2) causation, that is, the connection between the injury and the defendant's actions. *Piotrowski v.*
City of Houston, 237 F.3d 567, 576 (5th Cir. 2001). Thus, a plaintiff needs to have an awareness of the
24 facts that would ultimately support the claim.

25 215. Only through Fan's own recent investigation and the resulting fallout of UNR's
26 longstanding complicity with the ME senior leadership, was Fan able to know that (1) UNR created,
27 ratified, and/or engaged in the discrimination, hostile work environment, and retaliation; and (2) that
28 there was a direct causal connection between UNR's continued failures to act and the discrimination,
hostile work environment, deterrence, and retaliation Fan experienced.

216. Fan is entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available for violations of Title IX, including compensatory damages, injunctive relief, attorney's fees and costs, and other appropriate relief.

217. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of UNR detailed in this complaint, Fan has suffered severe physical, mental, emotional, financial, reputational, and professional harm, and the harm continues.

218. Fan has suffered, and continues to suffer, damages in an amount to be proven at trial, including attorney's fees, injunctive relief, and other relief that the Court may deem proper.

COUNT VIII

NATIONAL ORIGIN DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF TITLE VI 42 U.S.C. § 2000d

219. Fan realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

220. Fan alleges violations of Title VI against UNR due to its discrimination on Fan's national origin and visa status.

221. Under Title VI, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d, *et seq.*, no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

222. UNR has subjected Fan to discrimination based on her national origin and visa status, including sex slavery, forced labor, deterrence, retaliation, and deliberate indifference to a hostile environment that was sufficiently severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive to interfere with her life. The consequences have been devastating for Fan: Jiang and his enabler, UNR, ruined Fan's professional standing, employment opportunities, and career; Jiang, in his official capacity, has almost destroyed her life. UNR deprived Fan of the benefits of her employment contracts. Relevant actions include, but are not limited to:

a. For at least over a decade, UNR did not take measures to protect foreign students or employees, including Fan, from unlawful labor exploitation, sex slavery, sexual assault and harassment, sexual abuse, deterrence, and retaliation on their professional standing, schooling and employment prospects, visa status, and physical safety. Instead, UNR ordinarily discredited, deterred, retaliated, and dismissed foreign employees who raised concerns about its abusive and hostile environment. This environment made Fan afraid

1 to disclose the abuse until her EB-1A visa was approved. UNR's actions dissuaded Fan
2 from reporting the abuse until Fan's tenure was recommended to the Board of Regents.

3 b. Since 2006, Jiang, in his official capacity, intentionally targeted, raped, sexually
4 slaved, threatened, and retaliated against Fan, creating a hostile environment. In 2020,
5 after Jiang learned that Fan disclosed the sexual acts, Jiang plotted to deport Fan from
6 the U.S. and expel Fan from UNR and academia.

7 c. After Fan filed formal Title IX complaints in 2021 January, UNR intentionally
8 discredited Fan and disparaged Fan's professional standing and reputation by imposing
9 interim measures that stacked against Fan.

10 d. UNR intentionally dragged the investigation process out and never made visible
11 progress in its sham investigation of Jiang's sexual misconduct, defamation, and
12 retaliation, even though UNR had Jiang's own testimony under oath that he had sexual
13 acts with Fan when he was Fan's advisor and mentor, and served on the tenure
14 committee that voted on Fan's tenure-or-not.

15 e. After Fan filed formal complaints, UNR took no apparent steps to stop powerful and
16 influential perpetrators, including Jiang, from following through on their abuse, threats,
17 and retaliation, or targeting vulnerable employees, including Fan.

18 223. UNR treated its American employees better by not subjecting them to sex slavery,
19 unlawful forced labor, deliberate indifference to discrimination, retaliation, defamation, and a hostile
20 environment. For over a decade, UNR maintained its institutional corruption, customs, practices,
21 and/or official procedures based on bias against foreign employees who relied on F-1, H-1B, and EB-1
22 visas, and in favor of powerful and influential senior employees who were U.S. citizens. UNR's
23 disparate treatment of Fan is a direct and proximate result of national origin discrimination.

24 224. UNR's long-standing failures in many aspects created a hostile environment for Fan
25 and has harmed and continues to harm Fan. UNR's failures to prevent and redress Jiang's abuse and
26 retaliation have profoundly altered the academic trajectories and career prospects of Fan. UNR
27 facilitated Jiang to force Fan to leave academia, derailing Fan's academic trajectory and wasting years
28 of Fan's life and dedicated work. As a result of the abuse she endured at UNR, Fan suffered severe
physical, mental, emotional, financial, reputational, and professional harm, which will continue for the
foreseeable future.

1 225. Because of the continuous nature of UNR's unlawful conduct, Fan is entitled to the
2 application of the continuing violation doctrine to the unlawful acts alleged herein.

3 226. Because a reasonable person in Fan's position would have first discovered that UNR's
4 unlawful practices and handling of prior complaints against senior faculty in the ME department were
5 the probable cause of her injury within the applicable limitations period, Fan is entitled to the
6 application of the discovery rule to the unlawful acts alleged herein.

7 227. Because Jiang, in his official capacity, and Gordaninejad, retired but still influential,
8 threatened Fan's physical safety, visa status, employment, and career if Fan spoke out about Jiang's
9 misconduct, because Jiang plotted to deport Fan from the U.S. and dismiss Fan from UNR, because
10 UNR ratified those threats by failing to act on the threats and ignoring Fan's requests to report her
11 concerns to administrators up the chain of command, and because those threats induced Fan to keep
12 silent about Jiang's misconduct until 2021 January, equity estops UNR from relying on the statute of
limitations.

13 228. Accrual under federal common law occurs and the prescriptive period begins to run the
14 moment a plaintiff becomes aware that he/she has suffered an injury. *McDonough v. Smith*, 139 S. Ct.
15 2149, 2155 (2019). A plaintiff's awareness encompasses two elements: (1) The existence of the injury;
16 and (2) causation, that is, the connection between the injury and the defendant's actions. *Piotrowski v.*
17 *City of Houston*, 237 F.3d 567, 576 (5th Cir. 2001). Thus, a plaintiff needs to have an awareness of the
facts that would ultimately support the claim.

18 229. Only through Fan's own recent investigation and the resulting fallout of UNR's
19 longstanding complicity with the ME senior leadership, was Fan able to know that (1) UNR created,
20 ratified, and/or engaged in the discrimination, hostile work environment, and retaliation; and (2) that
21 there was a direct causal connection between UNR's continued failures to act and the discrimination,
22 hostile work environment, deterrence, and retaliation Fan experienced.

23 230. Fan is entitled to all legal and equitable remedies available for UNR's violations of
24 Title VI, including compensatory damages, injunctive relief, attorney's fees and costs, and other
25 appropriate relief.

26 231. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of UNR detailed in this complaint, Fan has
27 suffered severe physical, mental, emotional, financial, reputational, and professional harm, and the
28 harm continues.

1 retaliation. Senior faculty received little or no supervision that qualified them in a leadership role
2 without abusing their power and authority, so that they were allowed to act with impunity for at least
3 over a decade. Being aware of the vulnerabilities of foreign employees, UNR intentionally employed
4 procedures and investigation processes stacked against foreign employees to deter any disclosures on
5 its hostile environment. All these longstanding failures allowed Jiang's abuse and the toxic culture
6 within its ME department to flourish.

7 238. Although UNR knew or should have known Jiang repeatedly abused his power and
8 authority to sexually slave and unlawfully exploit his subordinates, UNR took no effective action
9 against Jiang. UNR dragged its sham investigation of Jiang for over one and a half years with no
10 visible progress, against the terms of its contracts with Fan, leaving Fan vulnerable to retaliation and
11 anxious about her physical safety and professional standing. When breaching the contracts and
12 mishandling its obligations to Fan, UNR took advantage of its superior position and Fan's inferior
13 position.

14 239. As a result of UNR's contractual breaches with Fan, Fan suffered severe physical,
15 mental, psychological, emotional, reputational, professional and monetary harm. The harm is
16 continuing in nature and will continue to accrue until resolution by the Court. The breaches ruined
17 Fan's entire experience at UNR and have destroyed her life since she was 23.

18 240. Fan suffered damages and injuries for which UNR is liable under state law.

19 241. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of UNR detailed in this complaint, Fan
20 has suffered severe physical, mental, emotional, financial, reputational, and professional harm, and the
21 harm continues.

22 242. Fan has suffered, and continues to suffer, damages in an amount to be proven at trial,
23 including attorney's fees, injunctive relief, and other relief that the Court may deem proper.

24 COUNT X

25 NEGLIGENT, GROSSLY NEGLIGENT, OR RECKLESS TRAINING, SUPERVISION, AND 26 RETENTION

27 243. Fan realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the
28 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

244. Upon information and belief, at all times relevant to this action, Jiang was an agent of
and employed by UNR.

1 245. UNR owed Fan a duty of care to take reasonable protective measures to protect Fan
2 from sex slavery, sexual assault, sexual harassment, deterrence, and retaliation by Jiang and his allies.

3 246. UNR breached its duty in its training, supervision, and retention of Jiang. UNR knew,
4 or should have known, Jiang's past sexual misconduct before he was hired by UNR. UNR knew, or in
5 the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that Jiang posed a risk to and was unfit to work
6 with, exercise influence over, or supervise female students and junior faculty who were vulnerable at
7 least because of their visa status. However, UNR failed to exercise due care in retaining Jiang, a serial
8 sexual predator, in a position of access, influence, and authority over female students and junior
9 faculty without adequate training or supervision. UNR is also vicariously liable for all conduct of
10 Jiang and for all damages which it could have prevented to Fan.

11 247. UNR required that all employees report allegations of, or disclosures of, sexual
12 violence or sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator. However, for decades, until now, foreign
13 student employees in the ME department, including research assistants, teaching assistants, and
14 student lecturers, received no training, encouragement or explanation that qualified them to make
15 these reports. Junior faculty in the ME department received little training that qualified them to make
16 reports and identify deterrence and retaliation. Senior faculty received little or no supervision that
17 qualified them in a leadership role without abusing their power and authority, so that they were
18 allowed to act with impunity for at least over a decade. All these longstanding failures allowed Jiang's
19 abuse and the toxic culture within its ME department to flourish.

20 248. As a direct and proximate result of UNR's breach of its duty in training, supervision,
21 and retention, UNR subjected Fan to sex slave, sexual assault and harassment, deterrence, retaliation,
22 and a hostile environment. Fan suffered severe physical, mental, psychological, emotional,
23 reputational, professional and monetary harm. The harm is continuing in nature and will continue to
24 accrue until resolution by the Court. The breaches ruined Fan's entire experience at UNR and have
25 destroyed her life since she was 23.

26 249. UNR's actions detailed herein show that UNR was grossly negligent in failing in its
27 duty of care towards Fan and other graduate and/or international students. Upon information and
28 believe, UNR's actions rise to the level of reckless indifference to its duty of care towards Fan and
other graduate and/or international students.

 250. Fan suffered damages and injuries for which UNR is liable under state law.

1 F. An award of litigation costs and expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees and
2 expenses;

3 G. An award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest available under law; and

4 H. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.
5
6

7 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

8 Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all issues triable of right to a jury.
9
10

11 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

12 Dated: December 22, 2022

Feifei Fan

13
14 Fei Fei Fan, Plaintiff
15

16 DATED this 22nd day of December, 2022.
17

18 /s/ Ryan J. Cann
19 Ryan J. Cann, Esq.
20 Nevada Bar No. 11073
21 CANN IP LAW PLLC
22 1 East Liberty Street, Suite 600
23 Reno, Nevada 89501
24 775-234-3796 Telephone
25 info@canniplaw.com Email
26 Attorney for Plaintiff
27
28